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JOE MILLER GETS IT.

He Will be Made Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DELEGATION

Will Find that Double-Dealing Doesn't Pay—President Cleveland Will Make it a Personal Matter and Rebuke the Hungry and Thirsty Patronage Hunters of this State. The Bosses do Not Want Mr. Miller but the President Does, and that Settles it—West Virginia to be Ignored Hereafter so far as Patronage Dispensing Places of National Importance are Concerned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, will certainly be the next commissioner of internal revenue. His nomination may come to-morrow, or not till the first of next week, but it has been definitely decided on and will be made.

It is understood that the President has all along been determined to appoint his friend Miller to this position, and only hesitated, as told in the INTELLIGENCER dispatches a few days ago, because he thought that perhaps, in view of the double-dealing of the West Virginia delegation in the matter, it would be better to ignore them altogether in the distribution of fat places as a rebuke to the Mountain State Democracy for the ridiculous figure it has cut here. As stated in the INTELLIGENCER, the appointment of Mr. Miller will, however, be just as much of a rebuke, for President Cleveland understands perfectly that the party in the state doesn't want him, and that the delegation, with the possible exception of Mr. Camden, has all along been knifing his friend while appearing at the white house to endorse him.

It is safe to predict that this is the only recognition of national importance that West Virginia will get. Colonel Tamm may get a consignment, and one or two unimportant foreign appointments may be given to the state, but none of them carry with them opportunities to dispense patronage such as all the boys want. Nobody realizes this better than the President. He thoroughly enjoys the situation.

THE ROACH CASE.

The Senator Himself Asks for an Investigation, but There is Objection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The subject of the proposed investigation of Senator Roach of North Dakota was precipitated on the senate at the very opening of to-day's proceedings by Mr. Roach himself. He rose and (referring to Mr. Hoar's resolution for an investigation) said that he was perfectly willing that the investigation should be proceeded with. It had been his desire and purpose at first to ask such an investigation, but had yielded to the advice of older senators, familiar, as he was not, with the customs and precedents of the senate. Mr. Hoar inquired, after Mr. Roach took his seat, whether the Democratic senators would permit his resolution to be agreed to by unanimous consent. Mr. Vance, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to whom the inquiry was specially directed, said that he could not speak for other senators but that so far as he was concerned he would make no objection.

Mr. George, however, said that he would not be a party to any such agreement, and he denied absolutely the power of the senate under any circumstances to institute and conduct an investigation in reference to the conduct of a senator which conduct had transpired prior to his election and had no connection with his election.

At the close of Mr. George's argument, Mr. Gorman gave notice of a substitute which he would offer for Mr. Hoar's resolution. The substitute directs the committee on privileges and elections to inquire into the question whether the senate has authority and jurisdiction to investigate charges made against a senator as to conduct or offenses occurring or committed prior to his election, not relating to his duty as senator, or affecting the integrity of his election.

Mr. Chandler then addressed the senate in support of the Hoar resolution.

Mr. Chandler proceeded with his argument in support of Mr. Hoar's resolution. He should have refrained from making any statement of the facts in the case had it not been for the fact that senators on the other side had given notice that the case Mr. Chandler referred to articles in the New York Recorder, the New York Sun, the Philadelphia Press and the Washington Evening Star, also to reports in the office of the comptroller of the currency; and he asked whether, if those facts were as stated, (and they had not been denied) the character of the offence was not sufficient to demand an investigation.

Here, he said, was a grave breach of trust alleged, an embezzlement on the part of an officer of a national bank. He believed that if there was anything necessary for the prosperity of this country it was that breaches of trust should be commensurately punished. He believed that there was nothing so much unfitted a man to act as a senator as the fact that he had been a defaulter in either a public or a private trust.

Mr. Voorhees replied to Mr. Chandler. He said the presumptions were in favor of the virtue, intelligence and capacity of the states to send to the senate men who were fit for that high position, and the presumptions were that the representatives of other states would be better employed in minding their own business than in criticizing the action of a state in choosing its senators. What was to be said of the senator from North Dakota? It was to be said of him that during all these fourteen or fifteen years he had been subject to the laws of the United States, subject to the laws of the District of Columbia, subject to every law which had been enacted. He had not been in Canada or across the water. He had stayed under the American flag, and stood it out like a man. No indictment had been found against him. It stood a confessed and absolute fact that the parties said to have been injured by

him had no word of complaint against him.

It was simply an inquisitorial process outside of all constitutional limit. He desired the country to know that on his side of the chamber they would investigate within the limits of the constitution and not beyond them.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Voorhees to define exactly his meaning.

Mr. Voorhees—I take the position that an unfit senator may be imposed upon the senate, though it has not been done in over a century, but that if a state should have the misfortune to elect a man blackened with crime, it is the misfortune of the state; and I find no power given us to organize ourselves into a tribunal on morals and to try him for his offenses. I may join with the senator from Massachusetts, in supposing that such an embarrassment may arise, but that would be less of a difficulty, and more tolerable to good government than it would be to claim the power to try the senator from Indiana, or to try the senator from New Hampshire, from all that has been alleged. [Some laughter and applause in the galleries, which was reprimanded by the vice president.] I mean not to say an unkind thing at all; but when we argue this question we have to argue it as lawyers with freedom. I have heard it alleged of the senator from New Hampshire very grave and ugly things. I have heard men say that while he was secretary of the navy he built three or four ships which made but one trip, and that was to the bottom of the sea. [More laughter in the galleries.] I have heard it alleged that the contractors retired from their work, rich, contented and infamous all at the same time. I have heard these things said. Does the senator from New Hampshire believe that these matters should be taken out of newspapers and that I, or any other senator, should without word or testimony rise here and arraign him?

Mr. Hansbrough testified to the good qualities and high reputation of Mr. Hoar for the ten or twelve years that he had resided in Dakota. Their relations, he said, were agreeable and pleasant, and he had a very high regard for his colleague. He regarded the whole affair as a very unfortunate occurrence for his colleague and for his state.

He then branched off into a complaint of interviews of statements published in the St. Paul Globe and the Minneapolis Tribune on the authority of one Mr. LaMoure, of Pembina, disparaging to himself; and he asked Mr. Gorman whether he had in his possession any documents, affidavits or papers bearing upon his (Mr. Hansbrough's) election to the senate. Mr. Gorman pointed to Mr. Hansbrough's statement as an illustration of the folly of listening to the tattling of vipers and miserable slanderers, and disavowed all knowledge of charges against Mr. Hansbrough. The senate had had enough of the subject for to-day, he thought, and he therefore moved to proceed to executive business, which was done.

SEVERAL PIECES OF PIE

Distributed by the President, But Still None to West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The President sent the following nominations to the senate to-day.

Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, to be chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Martin F. Morris, of the District of Columbia, to be associate justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Seah Shepard, of Texas, to be associate justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Lucius Q. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be recorder of the general land office.

Robert K. Gillespie, of Tennessee, to be principal clerk of public lands in the general land office.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Postmasters appointed: Benson, Harrison county, N. M. Talbot, vice S. M. Burnside, resigned; Burdett, Putnam county, W. M. Carpenter, vice Mary J. Bird, resigned; Cairo, Ritchie county, C. H. Scoville, vice C. E. Haddock, removed; Cashmere, Monroe county, C. A. Hines, vice R. H. Bivens, resigned; Central City, Cabell county, T. U. Leeto, vice D. Rollins, resigned; Littleton, Wetzel county, Mollie Connelly, vice A. M. Cron, resigned; Petroleum, Ritchie county, J. T. Mouts, vice D. M. Shaspeck, removed; Sewell Depot, Fayette county, T. S. Woodson, vice C. Hill, resigned.

The Old Trouble over Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The department of state is still engaged in correspondence with the government of Chile and Minister Egan relative to the exact status of the refugees who sought asylum in the United States legation at Santiago. They claimed to be political offenders only, and as such Mr. Egan gave them refuge. The Chilean government demanded their surrender as common criminals and asked that Mr. Egan be instructed to deliver them to the local authorities. This demand, it is said, has not been complied with by the United States.

The Indian Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Secretary Hoke Smith to-day received a telegram from Agent Bennett, at Antlers, stating that Governor Jones refused to come there for conference; that he will not disband the militia, and that their assembly is a menace to peace. The presence of the regulars, however, is affording great relief.

The Wages of Sin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 14.—W. G. Irving Gilles, a well known young Louisville man of a prominent family, recently returned from a short residence in Chicago, and a young woman, Lizzie Keizer, a member of the demi monde, known as Mamie Wilson, were found dead in bed at 1 o'clock this afternoon in a room on the second floor of the Fishback lodging house. Unmistakable evidence points to the fact that Gilles was dosed with morphine in whisky by the woman, who afterwards ended her life by taking a similar dose.

Robert Louis Stevenson III.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 14.—Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist who it was reported would arrive on the Mariposa from Sydney, on his way to London, stopped off at Samoa on account of ill health, and has given up his proposed trip.

A YOUNG KING'S COUP.

The Seventeen-Year-Old Ruler of Servia Springs a Surprise.

DRAMATIC SCENE AT A BANQUET.

Alexander I Deposes the Regency, Bounces all the Ministry and Proclaims Himself King in Spite of the Fact that He Has Not Reached His Majority—While the Royal Feast is in Progress the Troops are Taking Possession of the Ministers' Houses. All the Officials Under Arrest and a New Cabinet Summoned—Ex-Queen Natalie's Son Now on the Throne.

BELGRADE, April 14.—A bloodless coup d'etat effected here last night and King Alexander I, the youthful ruler of Servia, who hitherto governed the country through regents, to-day rules in his own name.

A grand banquet was given at the palace last night to celebrate King Alexander's success in passing the examination prescribed for Servian students. M. Ristic and Gen. Belimarkohic, the regents, and all the ministers of state were present, as were also a large number of the friends and supporters of the regents.

For many months past the situation to Servia has been critical owing to the abuse of power by the regents and state officials. Affairs had become



KING ALEXANDER I. OF SERVIA, AGED SEVENTEEN YEARS.

so bad that the king determined to take things in his own hands. In accordance with this determination plans were secretly laid by means of which the regents and the ministry would be ousted without opportunity for opposition. Unsuspecting they and the ministers attended the banquet, and while they were enjoying themselves at the palace detachments of soldiers and bodies of police took possession of the ministers' houses and occupied the government buildings.

At midnight, while the festivities were still in progress, King Alexander proclaimed that he had attained his majority, and that he had assumed, with the Skupstina, the government of the country. As a matter of fact, the king had not attained his majority. According to the Servian law he does not become of age until he is eighteen years old, and as he was born August 14, 1873, he will be eighteen in little over a year. When the regents and ministers heard the proclamation they were dumbfounded.

The king and his advisers acted with great promptitude, and soldiers, who were in waiting, at once placed the regents and ministers under arrest, and they were sent to rooms which had been prepared for them in the palace, where they are under guard.

The Servian army is loyal to the king. Had it not been the coup d'etat would not have been possible. After the issuing of the proclamation and long before



EX-QUEEN NATALIE, ALEXANDER'S MOTHER.

daybreak the king proceeded to the barracks, where the troops were under arms, and was received with joyous acclamations and many expressions of loyalty. The proclamation, which will be issued everywhere in the country to-day, bears the king's signature. In it Alexander declares that the constitution has been lately in sore jeopardy, the rights of citizens imperiled and the constitutional position of parliament so abused that the king must end the unhappy condition of affairs. He, therefore, declares that he has come of age and has assumed kingly power. Henceforth, the proclamation adds, the Servian constitution acquires its full significance. The regents have been deposed, the cabinet dismissed and a new ministry appointed. M. Dokitch is the new prime minister. The ministry which the king has driven from power are liberals. This morning the king issued a decree dissolving the Skupstina and writs for new elections have been sent to the various constituencies.

At 11 o'clock this morning the king, accompanied by many military and state officers, went to the cathedral, where a "Te Deum" was sung in celebration of his majesty's accession to the throne. As the royal party were proceeding to the cathedral a salute of 101 guns was fired from the ramparts. So far the act of Alexander appears to meet with the approval of the populace. The shops are closed in honor of the event and the streets were thronged with people discussing the situation.

Upon the conclusion of the religious services at the cathedral King Alexander returned to the palace. The people on the streets gave him an ovation and many of them followed him to the palace. Here they cheered until his majesty appeared upon a balcony and thanked the people for their demonstrations of loyalty. He promised to guard the constitution and to secure the people the full enjoyment of their rights.

The details of the coup d'etat were carried out with remarkable swiftness and simplicity. The regents and the cabinet ministers responded to an invitation to dine in the old palace last evening. Eight were seated at dinner, the king presiding. After the third course the king rose and said to the regents:

"GENTLEMEN:—For four years you, in my name, have administered the



SHOWING THE LOCATION OF SERVIA.

kingly power. I thank you heartily for the trouble you have taken. I now feel able to administer the power myself and will exercise it from this moment. I beg you, therefore, immediately to hand me your resignations."

M. Ristic replied that he could not and would not comply with the king's request, which was contrary to the constitution. The king thereupon left the room and sent an aide de camp to demand the resignations of the ministers. As they all remained obdurate he ordered them to leave the old palace and go to the new palace to pass the night. In the morning they were conveyed to their residences under guard.

M. Dokitch, the new prime minister, was King Alexander's tutor. He is a radical with moderate views. To-night the king's assumption of power was celebrated with a torch-light procession and general illuminations.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

The course taken by the young King Alexander will generally be attributed to the influence of his father and mother, ex-King Milan and Queen Natalie, who have recently been reconciled after many years of discord. The coup d'etat is simply the revival of the royal supremacy, which had been first weakened by the separation of Milan and Natalie and seriously impaired by the abdication of Milan and the subsequent troubles in which the country was plunged largely as a result of the weakness of the crown.

THE CRISIS IN BELGIUM.

The Suffrage Riots Continue—A Terrible Situation—Working Men Up in Arms—A Regular Insurrection.

BRUSSELS, April 14.—The authorities are taking vigorous measures to prevent a continuation of the disturbances growing out of the universal suffrage agitation. The burgomaster of Brussels has issued a decree prohibiting them holding any procession or any public assembly under severe penalties. The socialist leader, Volterra, is to be made an example of. The authorities know that Volterra is responsible for all the disturbances and was the ring leader in the rioting. The garde civique, which is a sort of civil appendix to the military, has been patrolling the streets during the night with the object of suppressing any movement toward an outbreak, and order at present prevails.

The police made a vain attempt this evening to disperse an enormous crowd outside the people's hall. The crowd resisted stubbornly, and many workingmen were wounded. Great crowds afterwards gathered in various parts of the city. Tradesmen became panic-stricken and closed their shops.

Mounted gen d'armes made repeated charges on crowds in front of the town hall and old corn exchange. Many persons were seriously injured by being trampled under horses' feet. A mob in the Rue De La Violette extinguished all the street lamps and attacked the police in the dark. A number of shots were exchanged and some blood was shed.

Several newspapers have been compelled to suspend publication because their compositors have joined the strikers. Most of the theatres have closed their doors. The entire civic guard has been ordered under arms and the regular troops are confined to their barracks in readiness for any emergency. A feeling of dread prevails everywhere. Reports of disorders continue to come from the provinces.

A veritable battle was fought in Louvain to-day. The gen d'armes became powerless to cope with the strikers, and the authorities had to call on the troops to preserve order. The Knights of Labor of Charleroi have ordered an immediate general strike.

During the rioting in one of the streets of this city to-night the occupants of certain wine shops pelted the gen d'armes with wine glasses and bottles. A detachment of the gen d'armes ordered to arrest the inmates forced an entrance into the shop, dealing out blows indiscriminately with their rifles, while other gen d'armes stood at the door and struck with their swords those who tried to escape. Many of the inmates received serious wounds and nine were taken to hospital.

A dispatch from Liège this evening says that the strike there has ended and all the mines are fully manned.

A desperate encounter took place to-night between strikers and the police at Wasmuel, near Mons. Seven of the strikers were arrested.

The Boring Sea Case.

PARIS, April 14.—Mr. J. C. Carter, of counsel for the United States, continued his address to-day before the Boring Sea Court of Arbitration. He farther discussed the law governing the tribunal and likened the unrestricted destruction of the seals to Belagie piracy. He discussed the original rights of Russia to the Bering Sea which he claimed were founded on the discovery of the waters by Russian navigators, whose rights were surrendered to America.

Steamship Arrivals.

BREMENHAVEN, April 14.—Arrived—Aller, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON, April 14.—Arrived—Essen, New York.

MAJOR BRISTOL DEAD.

The Well Known Ex-State Treasurer Killed to Death by a Horse.

AN OLD WEST VIRGINIA VETERAN

Meets a Terrible Death Near Hancock.

Supposed Drowning of Alex W. Quarrier and Miss Ella Young in the Kanawha River—A Mystery Follows a Boat Ride—The State Republican League to Meet at Parkersburg in May—Other Matters From About the State.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., April 14.—Major J. H. Bristol, a prominent citizen of this place, left here this morning on business. He proceeded by rail to Hancock, where he employed a driver with horse and buggy, and when about two miles beyond Hancock he attempted to raise his umbrella, which frightened the horse. The driver jumped out of the vehicle, and the major was thrown out over the dashboard at the horse's heels. He was kicked twice in the stomach and died therefrom in less than twenty minutes. His remains were brought here on the 5:30 train.

Major Bristol was a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania. When the war broke out he entered the army in a West Virginia regiment and rose to the rank of major. He was a good soldier and since the war has been prominent in G. A. R. circles. He has held some of the most important and profitable offices in the state, being elected state treasurer in 1886, and has since held other civil offices. He came here in 1889 and has since that time been engaged in the real estate business.

PROBABLY DROWNED.

Alex Quarrier and a Young Lady Go Boat Riding and Have Not Since Been Seen. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 14.—Last evening about 7:30 o'clock Alex W. Quarrier, one of Charleston's most estimable young men, and eldest son of the late Hon. W. A. Quarrier, accompanied by Miss Ella Young, of Missouri, who has been visiting in the city for some time, went boat riding on the Kanawha in a canvas canoe owned by Mr. Quarrier. Since that time nothing has been heard from them. Mr. Quarrier had a position in the secretary of state's office and left there at about the usual hour last evening but was absent from his post of duty this morning. His failure and the failure of the young lady to return to their homes when expected naturally caused considerable alarm and this morning every possible inquiry was made.

The government steamer Bee started down the river in the hope of finding some clew as to the fate of the missing ones, and Ward's steam yacht Mudge also went out on the search. About 10 o'clock this morning a paddle belived to belong Mr. Quarrier was found at Lock 6, just below the Weir, on the north side of the river. Nothing more has been found to indicate the whereabouts of Quarrier and his companion, but there seems to be little doubt that they have found a watery grave. A searching party also went out in skiffs, but failed to find anything that would throw any light on the mystery. It is thought that the boat was sunk by the waves of the Kanawha Bell, that boat having come down about 8:30 last evening, and is reported that cries for help were heard a short distance above the bridge about that time. A reward of \$50 has been offered for the recovery of the bodies.

STATE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Called to Meet at Parkersburg on May 4. Mr. Allen Resigns. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 14.—The executive committee of the state league of Republican clubs met in this city, the object being to call a state league convention to elect officers for the ensuing year and appoint delegates to the convention of the national Republican league, which will meet at Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, May 10, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The meeting was called to order by Captain John A. Thompson, president of the league. E. I. Allen tendered his resignation as secretary, which was accepted, and John C. Neale was elected to fill the vacancy. A call was issued for a convention of the state league to be held at Parkersburg at 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, May 4, and no other business appearing the meeting adjourned.

Committed to Jail.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., April 14.—Artemus Stone and C. W. Newberry were held to the United States court in the sum of \$2,000 in Commissioner Gibson's court this evening. They are the two men arrested at Ceredo for counterfeiting and are from all appearances a slick pair. They tried to appear as though they were the most innocent fellows; but the stuff found on their persons, together with their actions, gave them away and a good case was proved against them. In default of bail they were committed to jail.

A Petrified Bunch of Grapes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 14.—George W. Brown, of this city, while digging in his garden yesterday, found a curiosity in the shape of a bunch of grapes turned to solid stone. The petrification is complete, and the grapes are as natural in appearance as if they hung on the vine yesterday. Capt. John Smith, an oil operator in the Sistersville field, purchased the article from Brown, giving him \$5 for it. Smith says he would not take \$50 for it.

Parkersburg City Officers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 14.—At the caucus of the Republican members-elect of the new city council held last night to decide upon the disposition of the patronage at their disposal, the following was decided upon, after several hours deliberation and after carefully weighing the merits of the numerous and well qualified candidates: City clerk, W. H. Ogden; city attorney, J. F. Laird; recorder, G. A. Drennen; engi-

neer, J. S. A. Farrow; city assessor, Pat Flaherty; street commissioner, Pat Ruberry; health officer, Dr. Will Keever; chief of police, Ellis Mather; superintendent water works, J. H. Cole; wharf master, Joseph Good; clerk of market, Carriger; fire warden, William Sankman; reel superintendent, William Heidenreich; water works commissioner, D. S. Burk. H. F. Harnish will be chairman of the committee on fire department. Ten policemen will be named at \$40 per month.

McCORMICK DENIES

That He and Other Capitalists Did up Pittsburgh Money Men.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Cyrus McCormick was astonished to-day when his attention was called to a dispatch from Indianapolis in which it was insinuated that in selling the Indianapolis street railway, Allerton, McCormick and the other wealthy Chicago owners had gulled the purchasers, Verner McKee and others, of Pittsburgh.

The city attorney of Indianapolis has decided, it seems, that the company's franchise extends but seventeen months longer. The recent purchasers supposed it good for eight years. It is alleged that the Allerton-McCormick people knew this state of affairs when they sold out.

"I am sure all the Chicago owners of this plant, when they disposed of it last fall, supposed the franchise ran nine years longer," said Cyrus McCormick. "This is the first I have heard of any trouble, and I am at a loss to understand it. We certainly sold in good faith, supposing the franchise was for nine years from last year."

General Manager E. K. Butler, of the McCormick Company, who was formerly a director in the Indianapolis Company, is confident that the franchise has eight years yet to run.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

The Executive Commission in Session in New York.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The executive commission of the western section of the alliance of the reformed churches holding the Presbyterian system is in session here.

Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, of this city, is the president of the session. Among those present are: W. S. P. Bryan, Cincinnati, O.; W. S. Owens, A. G. Wallace and James I. Good, Pennsylvania, and John A. Wilson, Ohio.

One of the most important matters discussed at the session to-day was the co-operation of the United States government with Great Britain in sending fire arms and whisky to the New Hebrides. Dr. W. H. Roberts and Dr. McKivik were appointed delegates to attend the general assembly of the Canadian church.

Dr. George H. Baker, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Roberts were named to represent the alliance at the Presbyterian general assembly at Washington. Other delegates were named to attend assemblies of all the churches represented in the alliance.

McBRIDE RE-ELECTED.

His Position During the Presidential Campaign Fully Sustained.

COLUMBUS, O., April 14.—John McBride, of Ohio, was to-day re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America by a vote of 218 to 39 for S. B. Herron, three for J. H. Jones and three for W. R. Reilly. P. H. Henna, of Indiana, was re-elected vice president unanimously.

Patrick McBride was re-elected secretary-treasurer over Mr. Ratchford, who received forty-five votes. The vote in detail on president is interesting, as it shows how the feeling against John McBride changed after the accusation that he had given more attention to national politics than to the good of the order had been fully investigated.

The Clothing Strike.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The conference between the clothing manufacturers and cutters to-day adjourned to meet again on Thursday afternoon next. The manufacturers practically won the first bout in the fight yesterday, the cutters withdrawing the demand made in the preamble of the agreement submitted to the consideration of the conference, and the bone of contention throughout the struggle, namely, that the manufacturers should employ only union men. After this concession was made the conference adjourned and other propositions will come up for consideration at the next meeting, Thursday.

Rockport's Damage.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 14.—Final reports received from storm-swept Rockport this morning show that while the damage to property and limb was quite extensive no deaths will result. Mrs. Frank, who was buried in a collapsed building, has a broken leg and foot, and will probably lose the limb. John Taylor was blown from a building, but it is thought he will live. Mr. Frank's loss will amount to \$10,000. Besides this much other property was destroyed.

The Operator Too Much Frightened.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 14.—The Banner's special from Memphis says: The storm at Vicksburg did no material damage. The operator got scared and started to telegraph that a cyclone was coming and he must vacate the building when the wires failed and it was feared that a disaster had happened. At Jackson the damage was confined to unroofing barns and blowing down fences and scaring the population badly.

Smuggled Himself In.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—Julius Scholke, the immigrant from the cholera-infected of Hamburg, via Canada, who has been endeavoring to gain an entrance to this country from Fort Erie for several days past, succeeded in getting across the river in a boat last night and eluding the customs officials. He is in the city with his brother-in-law, John Brisko. Both men were arrested to-day.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, fair; northerly winds; colder in West Virginia.
For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; northerly westerly winds; colder.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schaeffer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	50	8 p. m.	57
9 a. m.	48	7 p. m.	55
10 a. m.	45		
12 m.	50		

Weather—Changeable.